

## NOTES

FIRST REPORT OF *CIRSIIUM VULGARE* (ASTERACEAE) FROM TEXAS.—*Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Tenore was not reported from Texas by Correll and Johnston (1970) and is not represented in the collections at TEX-LL or SMU. Its presence in Texas, apparently the first report from the state, is documented by the following collection data and vouchers:

TEXAS. Gillespie Co.: 7 mi S of Doss and 7 mi N of Harper on the McGinley Ranch on Texas FM Rd 783, in the northwestern part of the county, 29 Oct 1987, *Bob O'Kennon 1001* (NY, SMU, TAES, TEX).

The population is known to have existed at this locality for at least 6 years. It consists of about 50 scattered plants along the bank of a creek and in seepy pastures adjacent to it. The plants are 6[6]18 dm tall, apparently annual or perhaps biennial, and they arise from a thick taproot. Although the collection was made near the end of the normal flowering season for this population (June-November), numerous plants were still in flower.

*Cirsium vulgare* is a native of Eurasia and is naturalized in scattered localities in North America. It seems unusual that the species has not been reported from Texas, because it is known from Louisiana and Arkansas (Cronquist 1980), New Mexico (Martin and Hutchins 1981) and Oklahoma (McGregor and Barkley 1986). At least in the southern part of their North American range, however, and certainly at the locality in Gillespie County, the plants of this species do not appear to be very invasive. This is perhaps because of an apparent peculiarity in their dispersal biology. The achenes are enclosed inside the heads even after they are fully mature and are released from the involucre bracts only at the end of the season, when the whole plants eventually fall over. Numerous achenes then germinate in situ in a cluster, but apparently only one of them survives to maturity.—*Bob O'Kennon, 30 St. Laurent Place, Dallas, TX 75230 and Guy Nesom, Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78731, U.S.A.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## REFERENCES

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NEW LOCATIONS OF *ILEX VERTICILLATA* (AQUIFOLIACEAE) IN SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS.—Correll and Correll (1941) lists and Little (1977) maps *Ilex verticillata* (L.) Gray in southeast Louisiana but not for Texas. Correll and Johnston (1970) list *I. verticillata* for Texas based on a single location (*Correll, Johnston, and Edwin 22310A*, TEX) collected on 24 May 1959 beside the Interstate 10 bridge over the Sabine River (Orange Co.) in extreme southeastern Texas. Correll recollected the plant at the same site in November 1961 and February 1962. After an extensive search turned up no additional specimens in Texas, I hypothesized that the small I-10 population was either an escape from cultivation or, if native, additional locations for this rare Texas plant should be found along the Sabine north of Correll's collection site.

On January 1, 1986 Eric Lautzenheiser, Lynn Lowrey and the author searched both sides of the Sabine River by boat from Highway 12 in Newton Co. south to the mouth of the Old River in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana for specimens of *Ilex verticillata*. Although many gray-barked *Ilex decidua* plants were found on the river banks in both Newton Co., Texas and northern Calcasieu Parish, La., no specimens of the dark olive-barked *I. verticillata* were found until we reached Orange Co. about six miles north of Interstate 10 at Orange, Texas. Here the first single partially submerged specimen (*McWilliams M11862*, TAES) of *I. verticillata* was found on the Texas side of the river. This collection represents the second known location for the species in Texas. No specimens were seen on the Louisiana side of the river until we reached the area opposite West Bluff Community, Texas in the NE 1/4 of Section 20 R13W, T10S, Calcasieu Parish (*McWilliams M11863*, TAES). Fruiting specimens of *I. verticillata* were found only on the low shore growing over *Lysimachia* sp. and adjacent to a population of *Saururus cernuus*. Additional trees were found on the Louisiana side of the river one mile south of this location at the mouth of the Old River in the NW 1/4 of Section 28, R13W, T10S growing beneath knee-producing *Taxodium distichum* trees. Eight different clumps of *I. verticillata* were seen at this site.